E WOULD call attention to our handsome and varied Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS now arriving, consisting of—

Mens', Youths', Boys' and Childrens'

# CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, FURNISHING GOODS.

laring given our attention to this particular line, and learned the requirements the Anderson trade, we can defy competition as to price and style and quality of Goods. all and see us, one and all. A visit will pay you, if only to look at what we

TIMES CHANGE

MEN CHANGE WITH THEM.

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, ROTIONS, HARDWARE, CROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.,

hen will sell at the Lowest Prices. While other things are changing, we would that we are too young to change our plan of offering good and substantial Bargains WE ARE IN THE COTTON MARKET.

will give the highest prices. We have a large lot of BAGGING and TIES on d. Get our prices before closing a trade. BROWN BROS

ON'T SPEND YOUR MONEY

FOR FALL AND WINTER GOODS Until You Examine My Stock.

HAVE an Elegant selection to show, and will make a special effort to please by giv-ing the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES. My Stock is now second to none this market, and I am fully prepared for a— ROUSING TRADE.

fayors from old and new customers will be duly appreciated. Don't forget to tell proeighbors that I want their trade. My aim is to make customers and keep them by FAIR AND HONEST DEALING. are just returned from New York with the best and largest assortment of-

RESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc. Etc. I make a Specialty of ZEIGLER BROS. FINE SHOES. Also, the noted

W. A. CHAPMAN, No. 3 Benson Street, Anderson, S. C.

## BOOTS and SHOES.

J. P. BULLIVAN & CO.,

No. 12 GRANITE ROW, ANDERSON, S. C. E again call attention of the people of Anderson County, and all others interested, to our immense stock of BODTS and SHOES. Men's Boots, Boys's pared Youths' Boots. Also, any style of Shoe for Ladies', Misses and Children. Tayed Sole Brogan is the best in the market. We are bound to suit you. Our see, we will only may, are as low as you will find in the State of South Carolina.

A Larger stock of JEANS than any other House in the City. Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls and Cloaks,

Cente' Roady-Made Shirts, laundered and unlaundered.

Our Stock of Groceries is Complete. The BEST COFFEE we intend always to keep.

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

### \$3,000 ORTH OF READY MADE CLOTHING FOR CASH

E are now receiving a splendid Stock of CLOTHING—Men.', Youths and Boys. Full Suits—Broadcloth Coats, Pants and Vests; Fine Diagonal Suits, and Coats, J. Vests, Overcoats, Oil Cloth Coats, &c., &c., to fit person and purse.

modeloths, French Diagonals, English and American Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Jeans,

well-selected stock of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, leabirts, Drawers, Socks, &c., &c. -ALSO-

oats, Pants and Vests made to order.

he Tailoring Department is conducted by Mr. JOHN B. CLARK, who has for the thirty years been Cutting your Coats, Pants and Vests to fit you smoothe and easy, will be glad for a continuance of your patronage.

PRINS CASH.

CLARK & CO.

JOHN W. DANIELS, Proprietor.

FRESH ARRIVAL

## ALL & WINTER GOODS,

OMPRISING A LARGE LOT OF-

intucky and Mississippi Jeans, Kerseys and Tweeds,
Latest styles of Prints, White, Red and Canton Flannels, Wool Linseys,
Ginghams, Cotton Checks, the best in the market,
Bleache I and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings.
All grades Bed Ticking, Trünks, Valises and Satchels,
Laundered and Unlaundered Shirts, Gen's' Collars and Cravats,
Suspenders, Ladies' and Gents' ali-wool Undervests,
Ladies' Felt Skirts in variety, Lap Robes,
Ladies' Felt Skirts in variety, Lap Robes,
a large stock of Yankee Notions, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' Shawis, Blankets, and a
latest and pretty stock of Dress Goods, which will be offered cheap.

Mots, Shoes, Hats and Caps a specialty,

I defy any one in this department to undersell me. Don't buy until you see the

A complete stock of Hardware,

Full line of Woodenware,

Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Leather, Collars and Saddle Blankets,

Fine and Medium grades of Chewing Tobacco, Sugars, Coffees, Rice, Molasses, Flour,

Starch, Scaps, Spices, and a Large lot Liverpool Salt—200 lbs. to the Sack.

Come and see me at East End Waverly Monse Building, and I will a you with Goods and Small Profits. FERTILIZERS FOR EVERYBODY.

Those Indebted to Me for Guano will Please Make Prompt Payment.

J. J. BAKER.

A GREAT FARMER.

What May be Done on a l'oor Farm.

He was a bright and brainy senator in acre?"

1876, and—led the capitol campaign "Yes against Atlanta—was mentioned for pushed beart and Lebuary extensions and beart acres." 1876, and—led the capitol campaign against Atlanta—was mentioned for Congress—and I always esteemed him as one of the best equipped and most capable of our young politicians. A few years ago he quit politics and went to farming. I heard that he had settled on a thin piece of land with poor prospects.

acre?"

"Yes, but left his land poorer. He pushed it, stimulated, and took the very heart out of it. After taking off my enormous crop, I leave my land richer than before. I cultivate my sixty-five acres with two plows, and I will make acres with two plows, and I will make acres with two plows on sixty-five acres. That will be glory enough in cotton planting?" a thin piece of land with poor prospects, and, in common with many of his friends, thought he had dropped out of affairs.

with the details of the most astounding five years' farming ever done in a Southern State, and is to-day more talked about in the State than if he had served in Congress twenty years.

Congress twenty years.

I have heard the record of his wonder ful work several times within the past few months, and the comment with which it is usually greeted is, "I don't believe ty of at least three excellent gentleman for the truth of the following main

compost to the acre, and his crop is cer-tainly above eighty bales to the sixty-five

acres, and may reach 100 bales.

He has done all this work with two plows and eighteen days extra plowing. His official and detailed statement shows that the total expenses were \$2,300, and his net profit \$2,725, a fine record on a two-horse farm. In addition the land that was worth \$5 an acre five years ago, is now worth \$100 an error five years ago, is now worth \$100 an acre. So with two nules this year he has raised at least eighty bales of cotton, 1,000 bushels of onts and 400 bushels of corn.

Isn't that a better record than he could

bave made in Congress? Hasn't he done the State more g. 1d by this demonstration than he could by ten years of political

WHAT MR. FURMAN SAYS ABOUT IT I had a talk with Furman to day. He is the very picture of health, prosperity and intelligent enthusiasm. With a perfectly independent income, and the

perfectly independent income, and the secret of a better one in his hand, he is truly a happy man. He said to me:

"When I determined to go to farming, five years ago, I saw that it would not do to farm in the old way. I saw farmers getting poorer every day, though they worked like slaves. I saw them starving their lands so that each year their yield was scantier, and their farms less valuable. I saw that it was still the rlow follow. I saw that it was still the plow fol lowing the ax, and that as fast as a farmer starved one piece of land he cleared out a new piece. With 800,000 immigrants pouring into this country annually, and the public domain virtually pre-emptied, I realized that this wasteful system must stop somewhere and soon. Worse than and that it would soon cease to pay me rent. I knew that Georgia was blessed with the best conditions of season and soil, and that if properly treated it would vield large results.

"I therefore selected sixty five acres of the poorest land I had and went to work. The first thing, of course, was to enrich the soil. To do this there was but one way to feed it, and to give it more food than the crops took from it, and above all to give it the proper food. I knew that certain phosphatic manures stimulated the soil so that it produced heavy crops for a while and then fell off. I wanted none of this. I did not believe in soil analysis. That was not exact enough.

TESTING THE APPETITE OF THE EARTH.

"What I wanted was to know exactly what a perfect cotton plant took from the soil. That ascertained, then to restore to the soil exactly those elements in larger quantity than the crop had abstracted them. This is the basis of intensive farming, and it will always give land that is richer year after year. I had a cotton plant analyzed, and found that I needed eight elements in my manure, of which commercial fertilizers furnished only three and the soil only one. I therefore determined to buy chemicals and mix them with humus, muck, decayed leaves, stable manure and cotton seed till I had secured exactly what was needed. I did so, and at last produced a perfect compost for cotton. I then ascertained that my crop of eight bales had taken out of each acre of my land as much of the constituents of cotton as was held in 250 pounds of my compost. I therefore put 500 pounds of compost on each acre, restor-ing double what the crop of the year be-I made four bales extra. I then restored double what the twelve bales had taken out and made twenty three bales. doubled the restoration next year and got forty-seven bales. I doubled again, and this year have at least eighty bales."

"But does this extra manuring pay?"
"Immensely. Here are my figures—
2,000 pounds of my compost cost \$7.25 or
\$3.60 a thousand pounds. The first year
I put 500 pounds to the acre—cost \$1.80 an acre, or \$111 for sixty five acres. my crop rose from eight to twelve bales, the extra four bales giving me \$200 surplus, or \$83 net on my manure. Next year my manure (1,000 pounds to acre) cost \$235; but my crop increased to twen-ty-three bales from eight on unmanured land. These extra bales gave me \$750 or land. These extra bales gave me \$750 or net profit on manure of \$5.16. The next year I used 2,000 pounds per acre at a cost of \$7.25 an acre, or \$471 for total. But my crop went from eight to forty-seven bales, giving increased income of \$1,950, or net over cost of manure of about \$1.500. This year I used 4,000 pounds to acre costing \$14.50, or \$942 for total manure. But my crop is at least total manure. But my crop is at least eighty bales with this manure where it was eight without. This increase of seventy-two bales is worth \$3,600. Deduction cost of manure \$940 and we have \$2,650

as the profit on use of manure."

"And then the land is so much richer."

"Certainly. It is worth \$100 an acre, where it was formerly worth \$5. You must credit the manure with this."

the Constitution who do not remember year."

five acres. That will be glory enough for me, and will be a revelation to the thought he had dropped out of affairs.

At the last agricultural convention he electrified the old farmers of the State say hardly one-third is yet picked. This

THE FORMULA FOR THE COMPOST. "How do you make this compost?"
"Here is my formula: Take thirty bushels well-rotted stable manure or well rotted organic matter, as leaves, muck, etc., and scatter it about three inches I simply say that I have the authorithick upon a piece of ground so situated that water will not stand on it, but shed off in every direction. The thirty bushels will weigh about nine hundred Furman started work with sixty-five acres of the very poorest land in middle Georgia five years ago. The first year he made eight bales of cotton on the sixty-five acres, or less than one bale to eight acres. This shows that it was the poorest of scrub land.

els will weigh about nine bundred pounds of good acid phosphate, which cost me \$22.50 per ton, delivered, making the 200 pounds cost \$2.25, and 100 pounds of kainit, which cost me by the ton, \$14, delivered, or 70 cents for 100 pounds, and mix the acid phosphate and kainit thorof scrub land.

The second year he put 500 pounds of compost to the acre, and made twelve bales of cotton where he made eight before.

Genvered, or 70 cents for 100 pounds, and mix the acid phosphate and kainit thoroughly then scatter evenly in the manure. Take next thirty bushels green cotton seed and distribute evenly over the pile. The third year he used 1,000 pounds of compost to the acre, increased the yield on the sixty-five acres to twenty-three The fourth year he used 2,000 pounds nure and keep on in this way, building The fourth year he used 2,000 pounds of compost to the acre, and increased his crop to forty-seven bales on sixty-five acres.

I 1000 pounds of the acre and increased his up your heap layer by layer until you get it as high as convenient, then cover with six inches of rich earth from fence with six inches at least aix weeks: corners, and leave at least six weeks; when ready to haul to the field cut with a spade or pickax square down and mix as thoroughly as possible. Now, we have thirty bushels of manure weighing 900 pounds, and three hundred pounds chemicals in the first layer, and thirty bushels cotton seed, weighing nine hundred pounds, and three hundred pounds of chemicals in the second layer, and these two layers combined for the perfect com-

post. You perceive that the weight is Stable manure nominal

Or for 2,400 pounds a total value of \$9.65. This mixture makes particularly a per-fect manure for cotton and a splendid application for coru." "This restores to the soil everything the cotton took from it?"

You do not believe in commercial fertilizers?"
"In a certain respect. There are many

South is with stable manure. Many farmers never think of saving it. In Ohio the compost raised on one 55-acre farm, from ten head of horses and thirty head "Are you enlarging your work?"

"Another thing is that our farmers do not appreciate cotton seed. That comes nearer to being a perfect fertilizer than any one thing in the world. And yet over 100,000 bushels was sold at my depot but for a trifle and hauled away."

"You do not believe in cotton seed mills and oats I need."

"You are any one thing is that our farmers do not be in the world. And yet over 100,000 bushels was sold at my depot but for a trifle and hauled away."

"You do not believe in cotton seed mills and oats I need."

"I am any one thing is that our farmers do not be included and fifty bales of cotton on them besides all the corn, and oats I need."

"I am any one thing is that our farmers do not be included in the seed my included and in the seed my included and included and in the seed my included and in the seed my included and in

then?" then?"
"Yes, I do. I think the seed is just as good a fertilizer after the oil is extracted as before. The trouble is when it is sent.

than when I started, viz., oats, cotton or then saves the dropping of the stock. In this way he fattens his cattle with it and still uses it as a manure after it has performed this function. We do not reach the economy because we haven't the stock to feed it to and because we do not save the manure of the stock we do feed. The ideal system would be to take the seed to an oil mill, sell the right to the oil, have the pressed cake returned, feed it to stock, and then return it to the soil in the shape of dropping from the aniin the shape of dropping from the anifarming. The more manure we need for compost, the more sheep and cattle we'll need. The more stock we have the more

the average is 20,000 pounds to the acre.
A Georgia farmer will hardly average
100 pounds to the acre. I will average
10,000 pounds next year. Nothing pays

position of my cotton rows four inches to the right every year, so that the compost

pounds to the acre. I believe I will get and five days. It was planted June 5th 150 bales from the 65 acres. I hope to push it up to three bales an acre. I have ber 10th. I showed the agricultural so-If we grady in Atlanta Constitution.

I suppose there are a few readers of the Constitution who do not remember He was a bright and brainy senator in 1876, and—led the capitol campaign

Farish Furman.

He was a bright and brainy senator in 1876, and—led the capitol campaign

Figure 19 to three bales an acre. I have a few acres on which I put 10,000 pounds of compost as an experiment, and every by actual count on it. The seed from which this plant grew was planted just fifty-nine days before. Cotton grown this way can be picked with half the cost and time of ordinary cotton. On the cost and time of ordinary cotton. On the cost and the

you have discovered other improvements in cotton planting?"

"Certainly. One is not to drop the seed in a continuous row, but simply put a few seed in the hill where you want a plant. By strewing the seed in a sprinkled row there is a great waste. A cotton seed is like an egg. When the shell left. When the seed has sprouted there is nothing but the shell left. The fertilizer power of the seed is lost. Worse than this. It draws from the soil for the elements that make it grow. It is left to deplete the soil in this way for wo weeks at least, and is then chopped down, leaving only one out of twenty plants to grow to fruitage. My plan is to plant four or five seed in a hill. The hills to stand in four feet squares. Of these I would let two plants to the hill grow to perfection. It takes from two to four bushels of seed to plant an acre in the old way. By my plan a peck to the acre is enough, and the soil is not drawn to support a multitude of surplus plants for two or three weeks."

"Is planting in four foot squares better than the old way?" than the old way?"

"Yes, cotton is a sun plant and needs room for its roots. When cramped to 12 or 15 inches it can not attain its perfect growth. My aim is to put the plants two together in four foot squares, and average 75 to 150 bolls to the plant. This will give me a pound of seed cotton to the plant, or three bales to the acre."

HE NEVER HOLE HIS COTTON.

"What about hoeing your cotton?"
"I never touch it with a hoc. The rowth of cotton comes from the spreading filaments that reach out from the root and feed it. If there are destroyed the growth stops till they are restored I'm satisfied that three hoeings lost me eighteen days of growth, or six days each. I run a shallow plow along the cotton rows, and never go deep enough to cut the roots. But there are more details in which men may differ. The main thing is the intensive system of manuring and the husbanding all the droppings and wastage of the farm for compost. I can take any 100 acres of land in Georgia, and at a nominal cost can bring its pro-duction from a sixth of a bale to three bales an acre in five years. Any mac "Is your system getting many follow-

"My tenants are sdopting the intensive e cotton took from it?"

plan, and are very much encouraged.

"Except silies, which is in the soil in Same few neighbors are using my formuinexpensible quantity. So that when you put in a larger quantity of these than the cotton took out, your soil is evidently made before the egricultural association made before the egricultural association. created more excitement than anything for years. The members did not relish my statements, I saw plainly. They sent Mr. E. C. Grier, the secretary, to

"In a certain respect. There are many fertilizers that are made with a view to show results that really parch and impowerish the land, besides taking all the farmer's cash. I do not believe in them. But the chemicals that are prepared for composting are very reliable, and we could not do without them. The secret of success is buying these chemicals judiciously and composting with leaves, humus, cotton seed, etc. No farmer can succeed permanently without composting. The greatest waste in the South is with stable manure. Many farmoney out of the ground, and I want none from my fellow-farmers."

from ten head of houses and thirty head of cattle in one year, was estimated by the State chemist at \$2,650, and scattered \$\frac{1}{2}\text{0.00}\$ pounds to the acre, made a net profit of \$300 an acre.

"Another thing is that our farmers do not appreciate cutton seed. That comes the composition of the composition o

as before. The trouble is when it is sent to the oil mill it never comes back. Once made into cotton meal it is sent to England for stock food and the Georgia rm is robbed of it.

"You see the English or Northern farer can efford to pay more for it then me mer can afford to pay more for it than we on a piece of land and leave it richer can because he feeds it to his stock, and then sayes the dropping of the stock. In

in the shape of dropping from the animal. This will come in time. It is one of the results of the intensive system of the results of the state under the results of the results of the state under the results of the results

twenty-two all except one is now living 100 pounds to the acre. I will average 10,000 pounds next year. Nothing pays so well."

"How do you scatter so much to the acre?"

"Simplest thing in the world. I start a two horse wagon through the field. I put eight negroes with half bushels baskets without bandles, under their arms in the track of each wagon. They sift the conspost out of the basket as they walk along, and have their baskets filled from the wagon. I have changed the pusition of my cotton rows four inches to who, when Madame de Stacl, thinking the second of the praise of Napoleon who, when Madame de Stacl, thinking the second of the passes of Napoleon who, when Madame de Stacl, thinking the second of the passes of Napoleon who, when Madame de Stacl, thinking the second of the passes of Napoleon who, when Madame de Stacl, thinking the second of the passes of Napoleon who, when Madame de Stacl, thinking the second of the passes of Napoleon who, when Madame de Stacl, thinking the passes of the passes of Napoleon who. who, when Madame de Stacl, thinking of herself, asked him "who was the nowould be thrown in new strips every year. In this way I have fertilized my whole field, instead of enriching the same rows year after year. I shall hereafter broadcast it."

In this way I have fertilized my whole who bears the most sons for her defense."

The Johnstons are a notable couple—Atlanta Constitution.

A MOTHER'S DREADFUL DEED, Details of Mrs. Segul..'s Horrible Crime.

NEW YORK, November 1.

The murder of her three children and the subsequent suicide of Mrs. Seguin is Mrs. Seguin had been despondent from physical causes for some time, but she had shown no evidence of insanity. She was a small, slim woman, of nervous tem-perament. Her domestic life was very happy, and there was no family trouble. Dr. Seguin returned home about 7 o'clock, and upon hearing the dreadful news was utterly prostrated. He is in a state of and upon hearing the dreadful news was utterly prostrated. He is in a state of mental distress and under the care of a physician. Dr. Seguin is a noted specialist in cases of insanity, and his father was equally noted. His wife was the daughter of a Massachusetts farmer. was equally noted. His wife was the daughter of a Massachusetts farmer. was equally noted. His wife was the daughter of a Massachusetts farmer. The couple moved in the best society. The family lived in a five story brown stone front, English basement, house elegantly farmished. The room in which the tragedy took place is on the fifth floor, and is scarcely ever used by the family. The three servants in the house family. The three servants in the house noticed during the day that Mrs. Seguin was moody, a condition she had been in for several weeks and which her brother, Dr. Amiden, termed the "blues." Abou 11 o'clock he called upon her and she said she did not feel well and had written

ally mentioned that the door of the spare room was locked and the key gone.

A horrible suspicion seized the doctor that Mrs. Seguin had gone to Central Park and drowned herself and the children. dren. He could not explain why he thought this. He immediately went up tairs and burst the door of the room open. A horrible sight met his eyes. Almost in the middle of the floor lay the dead body of the oldest boy, Edward, in a pool of blood. Partly in the closet lay Mrs. Seguin, grasping in her right hand a pearl handled revolver. Inside the closet lay the boy John and the girl Jeannette. There could be no doubt the mother had taken them into the room sender the pretaken them into the room under the pretense of playing blind man's buff. She had led the two youngest into the closet and locked them up, while she murdered the oldest boy. The pistol with which he was shot was a target practice weapon, with a barrel eleven inches long. It lay beside him and the bullet lay on the floor. It had passed through his head. the closet, and with a thirty-two calibre revolver, with which she afterward blew out her own brains, shot the other two children. Dr. Amiden cut the strings that bound the children's hands and laid them on the bed. The police and the coroner were notified at once. Nothing motive for the terrible crime. The ma-niac had held the weapon close to her victims' heads, for the handkerchiefs on their faces had been burned. The face of the little girl wore a look of innocent the table lay a box of cartridge and a third pistol. Dr. Seguin, when he returned was taken to his office and physicians summoned. He acted as though his faculties were gone. He caught sight of a picture of the children on the wall and broke into a horrible cry that wrung the hearts of the listeners. The physical the hearts of the listeners. cians fear be will lose his reason.

Warm Milk a Health Restorer. Considerable has been lately said in medical journals concerning warm milk as a remedial agent in certain diseases. The Christian at Work, referring to an interesting article on this subject which lately appeared in the London Milk Jour-na', states, on the authority of Dr. Ben-jamin Clarke, that in the East Indies warm milk is used to a great extent as a specific for diarrhea. A pint every four bours will check the most violent diarrhea, stomach-ache, incipient cholora, and dysentery. The mill should never be boiled, but only heated sufficiently to be agreeably warm, not too hot to drink. Milk which has been boiled is unfit for use. This writer gives several instances in arresting the disease, among which is

was gone: in three weeks he became a hale, hearty man; and now nothing that may hereafter occur will shake his faith in hot milk. A writer has also communicated to the Medical Times and Gazette a statement of the value of milk it was statement of the value of milk in twenthose in health, and much more so in certain diseases where there is a rapid waste of the system. Frequently all ordinary food, in certain diseases, is rejected by the stomach, and even loathed by the patient; but nature, ever beneficent, has turnished food that in all diseases the stomach and diseases the stomach and diseases the stomach and even loathed by the patient; but nature, ever beneficent, this planes is a great storm with a storm wi

"SCAPED THE CUSS."-Old Aunt Sukey, who lives on Austin Avenue, is known to be the stinglest woman in the city. Old Mose cut up a load of tough oak wood for her the other day, and she refused to pay him more than a quarter, which was about half the usual price. "Aunt Sukey," said Mose, "I wish you had been in de Garden ob Eden, instead

"What do you mean, Uncle Mose?" "What do you mean, Uncle Mose?"

"Nuffin' 'cept you are so stingy ef you had been Ebe, yer would have eate de hull apple yerself, and not gib Adam none, and we would hab 'scaped de cuss."

We are under obligations to L. A Ransom, the able and painstaking clerk of the Agricultural Bureau, for the following statement, which will be of interest at this time:

A part of the statistical information that will be embodied in the next annual report of the Commissioner of Agricul-ture to the Legislature has been tabula-ted, and the following statements are obtained from these tables:

and, at 3 cents per pound, will be worth \$845,798. Sorghum will produce 198, 677 gallons of molasses more than last year; and sugar cane 182,510 gallons more, worth, at 60 cents per gallon, \$204,702. The sweet potato crop exceeds last years's by 1,712,299 bushels, worth, at 50 cents per bushel, \$856,140. The Irish potato crop is in excess of last said she did not feel well and had written to Dr. Henry Draper, who had been invited to dine with the family whom he visited. This note she asked her brother to send. He took it jokingly and told her they would all enjoy themselves. Dr. Amiden called on his sister at 3, and was told she was gone out for a walk. He returned at 5, but Mrs. Seguin had not yet returned. The hall boy incidentally mentioned that the door of the spare exceeds last year's sales £42,293. The number of gallons of milk carried to market is 19,078 above last year, and, at 40 cents per gallon, is worth \$7,631. Butter made on farms is 324,056 pounds more than last year, and, at 25 cents per pound, is worth \$81,014. The number of poultry raised is 58,522 in excess of last poultry raised is 58,522 in excess of last year, and, at 25 cents each, are worth \$14,630. 179,626 dozen more eggs have been sold than last year, worth, at 20 cents per dozen, \$35,925. The number of bushels of peaches is 2,838 above last year, worth, at \$1 per bushel, \$2,838; the number of pounds of grapes sold exceeds last year by 1,953 pounds; at \$1 per nound is worth \$1,953 and \$34 gal. excecds last year by 1,953 pounds; at \$1 per pound, is worth \$1,953, and 534 gallons of wine have been made in excess of last year, worth, at \$2 per gallon, \$1,674. The number of oxen is given at 1,847 less than last year; milch cows 9,089 less, and other cattle 14,833 less; and they are worth \$161,602. The number of sheep and lambs are estimated at the same as last year: "he number of pounds." same as last year: "e number of pounds

between the crops, showing an excess over last year's productions, as enumera-ted above, is \$18,803,311. The estimated reduction in value of cattle, wool swine and loss on the apple crop aggregates \$229,027. Deducting this amount from surprise, that cut more deeply than any other feature of the dreadful deed. On the State over lest year as specified, leaves the table lay a leave of the State over lest year of the farmers of the State over last year of \$18,574,284 .-

### A Collision of Comet and Sun.

It was Sir Isaac Newton who first pre-

dicted that a comet would fall into the sun, increasing the heat of the latter so much that the earth would burn up. Prof. Proctor now predicts that a col-Prof. Proctor now predicts that a collision between the sun and a comet will occur very soon, perhaps before Christmas. He believes that the great comet mas. which has been so brilliant during the present month is identical with that of 1668, 1843 and 1880, the time of calculation having been reduced from 175 years to thirty-seven and then to less than three. He regards the comet as so near last circulation will be accomplished in about three months, hurling it against the face of the sun at the speed of 260 miles per second. But, although Prof.
Proctor has heretofore declared that the result of such a collision would probably be fatal to the earth, he professes to have discovered recent evidence that the substance of comets is so much less in magnitude than was formerly believed that no disastrous consequences to the sun or to the earth are to be apprehended, how-The writer says: "It has never failed in curing in six or twelve hours, and I have also given it to a dying man who had been subject to dysentery eight nonths, latterly accompanied by one continued diarrhea, and it acted on him like a charm. In two days his diarrhea was gone; in three weeks he because." its chief value is the intimation it gives of the ignorance of the best astronomers as to the power and future movements of comets. Prof. Proctor has leaped from one antipode to the other so readily in his estimate of the effect of a collision one antipode to the other so readily in his estimate of the effect of a collision between the sun and a comet that the conclusion is irresistible that while his

farming. The more manure we need active we'll need. The more compost, the more sheep and cattle we'll need. The more cotton seed cake we'll need. The more cotton seed cake we'll need. The more cotton seed cake we feed to stock at home cotto milk in scarlet fever, and learn that it is now recommended by the medical faculty in all cases of this often very distressing children's disease. Give all the milk the patient will take, even during the period of greatest fever. It keeps up the strength of the patient, acts well upon the patient will be a strength of the patient, acts well upon strength of the patient, acts well upon to rive minutes! "Tisn't likely that have the honorable minister of marine that he will peremptorily order up storm drums on all the Canadian coast not later than the 20th of Echpuary and thus permit no vessel and the canadian coast not later than the 20th of Echpuary and thus permit no vessel and the canadian coast not later than the 20th of Echpuary and thus permit no vessel and the canadian coast not later than the 20th of Echpuary and thus permit no vessel and the canadian coast not later than the 20th of Echpuary and thus permit no vessel and the canadian coast not later than the 20th of Echpuary and thus permit no vessel and the canadian coast not later than the 20th of Echpuary and thus permit no vessel and the canadian coast not later than the 20th of Echpuary and thus permit no vessel and the canadian coast not later than the 20th of Echpuary and thus permit no vessel and the canadian coast not later than the canadian coast not later tha hundreds of lives will be lost and millions worth of property destroyed.

A young country lady of Missouri slashed an insulting fop with a knife. She probably wanted to cut a swell.

- That little girl unwittingly gave utterance to the principles of many of her elders when she wrote in her composi-tion: "We should make mistakes and tell lies as seldom as it is convenient."

An Interesting Comparison of Increase of this Year's Crop Over That of that Followed.

Quite a romantic story has recently come to me, which comprises in its field of action the two cities of Cincinnati facts have themselves about thus, the names, of course, being made to order: During last August young Mr. Brown, a clerk in a Fourth street store in this city, became quite attentive to Miss Jones, of Newport, and it began to assume some-

thing more than the proportions of a summer flirtation.

Mr. B. went over the river about as many nights in the week as there were but for one thing, and that was the pres-ence on several occasions of Mr. Smith, who also appeared to have about as severe a case as Mr. B., only he was much more modest about it and seemed nervous and unsatisfied with the prospect ahead of him. He was a stayer though, when he did come, and Brown, at last, vowed that he would "set him out," and he did it, although it took until after midnight and more than likely subjected the poor girl to parental discipline for late hours. At other times, too, when the young lady would be on this side of the river and Brown would get a chance, he would take a promenade with her, and often Mr. Smith would sidle up modestly on the other side and make Brown want to hit him in the back with a bag of glass, During the Exposition Brown took Miss Jones out to see the wonderful sights, and while they were at it, and Brown was putting in his very best licks, the ubiquitous Smith modestly sided up to the couple, and again in his quiet, determined, unhappy, silent way, made Brown mad enough to kill a Sunday-school scholar, and the matter was made worse by Miss Jones asking Mr. B. if she might not be excused for a few minutes' private talk with Smith. It was granted, of course, for what else could a gentle man do? But when she returned with out Smith, Brown boiled over and told her it was too much, and he couldn't stand it any longer, and if she wanted Smith to take her home, he was willing to resign and let her go. The young lady was greatly distressed at this, and insisted on Brown remaining as her escort; that she had come with him and

would go with him, and she wouldn't ecognize Smith in the premises at all.

This was done in a manner which might have excited suspicion, but Brown was so glad of his assured favor in her sight that he didn't notice it, and he took her home feeling greatly relieved. So far so good or bad, but the next day what was Brown's overwhelming surprise to receive a note announcing the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Jones, and what was more astonishing, the marriage had taken place three months before that date, but, for fear of the "old folks," it had been been a constant of the second search. had been kept a j ofound secret. It was the intention to so have it for some time longer, but Smith couldn't stand the racket, and rather than see Brown night after night going to see his wife, court-ing her, setting him, Smith, her husband, out, drawing her attention, when Smith alone was entitled to it, playing the de-voted with serious intent, and all thatwell, it was too much, and Smith thought he might as well give it away at once and trust to luck and Providence for the

blessing of the old folks.
So it was consummated, and now Mr. and Mrs. Smith, though all external matters may not be as they would have them, are very happy in their love, and Brown is invided over Brown is invited over whenever he wants

### The Break-Their-Hearts Young Men.

There are certain youths in this day nd generation who consider themselves and generation who consider themselves thoroughly proficient in the art of susceptible. They profess to know all the flutterings going on in the feminine breast. The Break-Their-Hearts-Young-Man is of this class. He spends his time in crushing the little flutterings of the consiste say. His only aim in getting opposite sex. His only aim in getting acquainted is for the purpose of demoishing the heart of his newly made friend. He considers it very smart to pour out honeyed words and act in a sweet way so as to gain the affection of some unsuspec ting girl. He breaks her heart, or tries to, for the fun of it. All the pain, sorrow and sadness which may result from his corduct do not trouble him in the least-that is the business of the Break-

Their-Hearts Young Man. alone by those who know what affection really is. They see through him and know him to be a hollow mockery. His character won't stand the least strain—it

- The Englishman wao addressed a letter to "The Picayune, esq., New Or-leans," was not so far out of the way. There are in this country a good many

— The wealthiest city of its size in the United States is Portland, Oregon. A witty writer accounts for it by saying:
"It rains for six months there and the
women folks cannot get out to spend the
money, and wealth necessarily accumu-

"And then the land is so much richer."

"Certainly. It is worth \$100 an acre, where it was formerly worth \$5. You must credit the manure with this."

"Your whole secret then is cheap and more it was formerly worth \$5. You must credit the manure, and plenty of it?"

"Ye shown you the money profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either come to profit in manure. I've shown you the money are either too poor or too stingy to afford the whole busineses, and I made to includ